

BYRNE

Drug Control and Systems Improvement Formula Grant Program

Legislatively Authorized Program Purposes

PRIORITY AREAS ARE 2, 3, 13, 15b, 20 AND 24. THEY ARE INDICATED IN RED

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq., Section 501, provides a general statement of the overall purposes of the Byrne Formula Grant Program and established 26 purpose areas that define the nature and scope of programs and projects that might be funded under it. Three other purpose areas have since been added. Frequently, Congress also uses other legislation (e.g., appropriations bills) to provide additional authorizations for limited periods (usually the current year only).

Together, these laws provide substantial authorization for programs that address drug control, violent and serious crime, all aspects of criminal justice processing (including incarceration and treatment of offenders), and general improvements in the justice system operations. However, some degree of overlap exists within several of these purpose areas and their corresponding program examples. The list below is, in part, an attempt to distinguish among them.

1. Demand-reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs to integrate federal, state, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.
4. Community and neighborhood programs to assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address crimes committed against the elderly and special programs in rural jurisdictions.
5. Programs to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
6. Programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption, and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving official corruption.
7.
 - a. Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs.
 - b. Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism plans for deep-draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
9. Financial investigative programs to identify money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems.
10. Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of courts by expanding prosecutorial, defender and judicial

resources and implementing court delay-reduction programs.

11. Programs to improve the corrections system and provide additional public correctional resources, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Prison industry projects to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that enables them to develop marketable skills. With these skills, inmates are better able to support their families and themselves in the institution and make financial restitution to their victims.
13. Programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.
14. Programs to provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15. a. Programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; to provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and to enhance state and local forensic laboratories.
b. Criminal justice information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.
16. Programs to demonstrate innovative approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Programs to address drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse.

19. Programs with which states and local units of government can evaluate state drug control projects.
20. Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.
22. Programs to prosecute driving-while-intoxicated charges and enforce other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.
23. Programs to address the need for effective bindover systems for prosecuting violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults. (The crimes are specified.)
24. Law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs and youth that are involved or are at risk of gang involvement.
25. Programs to develop or improve forensic laboratory capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes.
26. Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism training and procure equipment for local law enforcement authorities.
27. Programs to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.
28. Programs to enforce child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.
29. Programs to establish or support cooperative programs between law enforcement and media organizations to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.

